

OFFICE COPY
CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF THE
Arcadía Nurseries

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

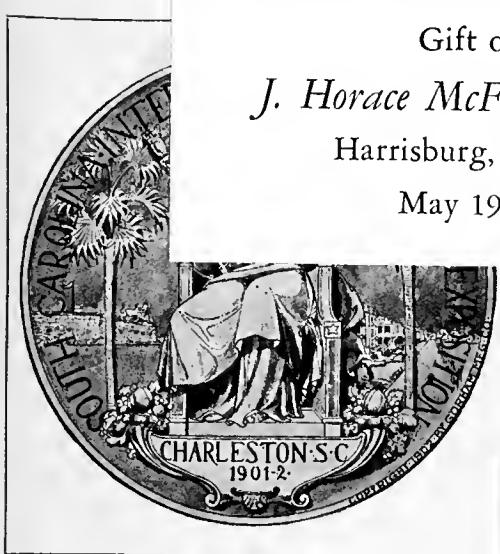
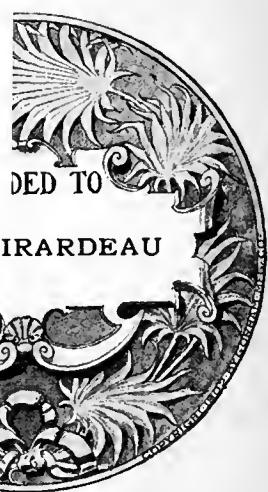
ESTABLISHED 1882

Gift of

J. Horace McFarland Co.

Harrisburg, Penna.

May 1957



Awarded Gold Medal for PECANS at Charleston Exposition

EXTENSIVE GROWERS OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

GROWING TREES FOR NURSERYMEN
ON CONTRACT A SPECIALTY

We do not grow CHEAP trees; in the long run they are always the most expensive.

We have studied the needs of the Fruit-grower of the Gulf States, and embody our experience in this list.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION:
JEFFERSON COUNTY STATE BANK OF MONTICELLO



THE PECAN

This is by far the choicest table nut that is grown in America, and as it is more widely known the demand for it will steadily increase, until the supply cannot equal it. They are used as a dessert nut wherever they can be had, and large thin-shelled nuts always command fancy prices. Confectioners use large quantities of them, and they are hulled out whole by machines that turn out tons of whole kernels ready to be used in the manufacture of choice candies. They furnish a healthful nutritious article of food peculiarly adapted to the building up of thin anaemic people. They produce an oil as palatable and more nutritious than the best olive oil. Thus, with the demand for them growing each day, the man who plants a Pecan orchard can safely count on a good demand and a paying price for an indefinite time to come.

GRAFTED OR BUDDED vs. SEEDLINGS

There is no longer any controversy between the adherents of the two plans of propagating the Pecan for profit. Those who advocated the planting of seedlings have had to yield to the uncontrovertible arguments of those who proved that seedling Pecans were no exception to the universal law—that all seedlings are unreliable—and that the only way to get the desired qualities of size, thinness of shell, cracking qualities and prolificness, was to find the nut that combined these qualities in the highest degree, and then bud or graft from that tree.

VARIETIES

Besides such old and well-advertised varieties as Frotcher's Eggshell, Columbian, Russell and Carman, all of which we carry in stock, we have in middle Florida some of the finest Pecan nuts in the world. There are thousands of bearing trees, and out of that number we have selected four varieties that we consider worthy of extensive propagation. These we have named, as follows:

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A very large, long, thin-shelled nut, finely flavored, which cracks well, and the tree is a prolific bearer. On an exhibit of the nuts of this and the next named variety, we were awarded the gold medal and diploma at the Charleston Exposition.

BOLTON. A short, oval nut, large, running forty to the pound; shell only moderately thin, but cracks beautifully; kernel large and plump, flavor very fine, rich and oily; a great favorite. One of the best.

CLARKE. Very much like the Admiral Dewey, not quite so pointed at the ends; very thin shell, light-colored; tree a prolific bearer.

SWEET MORSEL. Although this nut is the smallest of the four, yet in all the qualities that go to make a choice dessert nut we prefer this to any other. The kernel is plump, parts readily from the shell, is very rich in flavor, has a thin shell, and, above all, it is the most prolific nut that we have ever seen. The parent tree has on it now, November 4, 1903, at least 400 or 500 pounds of nuts, every twig having its clusters of four to seven nuts. If this nut had the one remaining quality, size to a greater extent, it would have no peer among Pecans. It is of medium size.

PLANTING

Pecan trees should be planted on good land, well drained. Any land that will grow hickory trees will grow Pecans. They should be planted 50 or 60 feet apart, and no crops should be taken from the land, as the trees need all the fertility in the soil for their perfect development. Plant in large holes, which should be filled with good, rich loam into which should be mixed some well-rotted stable manure. Be careful not to let any strong fertilizer come in contact with the roots. Keep all weeds mowed down between the trees, and pile these weeds and a bountiful supply of leaves and trash around the trees for a mulch, to keep the soil moist and loose. The trees should also have an annual manuring, which should increase with the age of the trees.

PROFITS

There are very few investments that offer larger profits than a Pecan orchard, provided, of course, that proper care has been exercised in selecting proper varieties. Some of the largest varieties are shy bearers, so that a variety of even moderate size, but very prolific, would be more profitable. An orchard of 100 choice grafted trees would begin to bear the fifth year, and as the trees matured would produce larger crops each succeeding year, till at maturity they would bear 300 to 500 pounds of nuts each. At the lowest estimate 100 trees would yield 30,000 pounds of fancy nuts, that would sell at a minimum price of 20 cents per pound, and yield an annual income of \$6,000.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS

Tempted by the high price of grafted Pecans, several nurseries, with more enterprise than honesty, have sold thousands of trees, claiming them to be budded or grafted when they were nothing but seedlings, which had been treated so as to make them resemble budded or grafted trees. This is not a surmise, for a case came under our personal observation where a large number of these fraudulent trees were shipped to a customer of ours, who had been inveigled by a smooth-tongued agent into buying some cheap grafted Pecan trees. On the arrival of these trees, our customer, becoming suspicious, begged us to come and see them. This necessitated a journey by rail of over 100 miles during a very busy time, but we saved our customer from



SWEET MORSEL.

being victimized to the extent of \$1,000. No words are strong enough to properly denounce such dishonest practices. Not only is a man robbed of his money, but he loses much valuable time before discovering the fraud that has been practiced on him. Moral: Buy grafted Pecan trees, or in fact any other trees, only from men of well-known honesty.

BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES—WHICH?

Budding and grafting are only variations of one and the same process, and, as far as the tree is concerned, there is no choice between them.

PRICES OF GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

Small grafts or buds, 6 to 12 inches, 60 cts. each, \$50 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$60 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$75 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$100 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$125 per 100. Pecan nuts for planting, medium size, fresh, 15 cts. per lb.; larger, 20 cts. per lb. Pecan nuts for table, of fine flavor, fresh, 20 cts. per lb.; larger, 25 cts. per lb. Grafting wood from beet varieties, 7 inches long, 5 cts. each.

THE CELEBRATED "JACOCKS" PECAN

These Pecans are of extraordinary size, and first came into prominent notice when the nuts were exhibited at the Nut Growers' Convention, at Macon, Ga. They have taken the prize wherever they have been exhibited. We can supply a few of these celebrated trees, genuineness guaranteed at \$2 each for trees 1 to 2 feet high.

PEARS

KIEFFER. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. Our Kieffers are buds and grafts on whole-root Le Conte and Japan stocks (don't buy Pears on French roots to plant in this section), and are a handsome lot of trees. Buds and cions were taken with great care from young, prolific trees.



A YOUNG TREE OF KIEFFER PEAR.

similar in form and color to the Le Conte. Melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

LE CONTE. This Pear is too well and favorably known to need an introduction in the South, where its advent gave a great stimulus to fruit-growing. Being easily propagated, yielding enormous crops, coming into market ahead of all competitors, its friends and growers can jingle the contents of their pockets and laugh at its detractors.

Prices, 1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100; 1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.50 per 100; 2-year, branched, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

GARBER. This Pear in growth of tree closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but probably is more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens three weeks later. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.

SMITH. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome;

JAPAN PLUMS

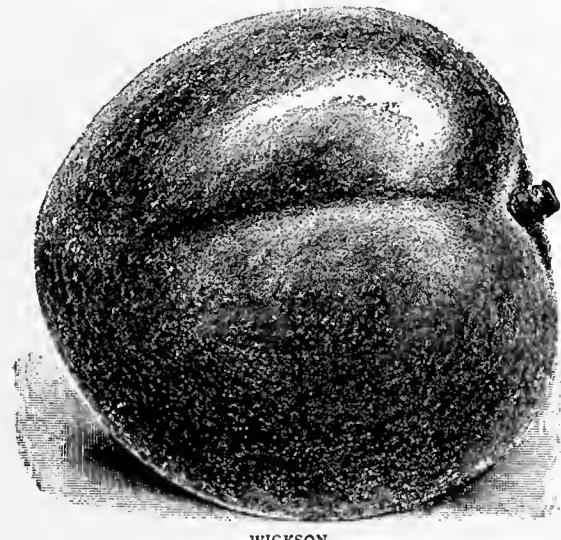
If one well versed in horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greatest progress in horticulture in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, he would unhesitatingly reply, "The introduction and development of the Japan Plums and their seedlings." And true it is that the coming of this new race of fruits has opened up a new era in orchard culture, that gives promise of making fortunes for many of our most daring cultivators, who, quick to see the money in these Plums, have planted extensive orchards, and even now see the golden harvest in sight.

BURBANK. It has long been undecided whether the honor of first place among the older varieties of Japan Plums should belong to Burbank or Abundance. The Abundance is better known, but Burbank is claimed to be finer by those who grow them largely for profit. Ripens with Abundance, and strongly resembles that variety in shape, color and growth of tree, but the fruit is considerably larger, and, if that be possible, is of better quality.

ABUNDANCE, or YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN. Is large, round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, it is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market; fine for home use and canning.

SATSUMA BLOOD. A purple-fleshed Plum of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm; quality very good; pit but little larger than a cherry-stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Considered by some to be the most valuable of Japan Plums. Ripens July 25.

WICKSON. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value placed on this new Plum by its originator. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: "Fruit large to very large, obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid, highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season."



WICKSON.

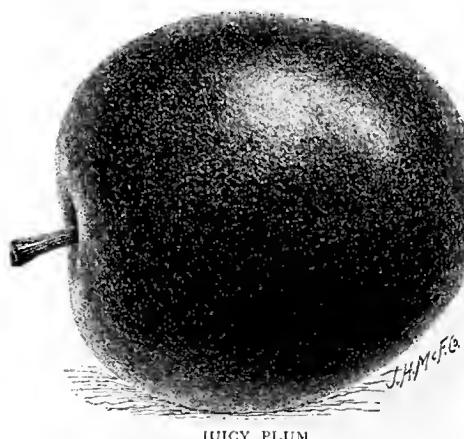


BURBANK.

WILD GOOSE. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showyfruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened. An American or native Plum.

JAPAN PLUMS, continued

THE LUSCIOUS NEW PLUM, "JUICY." We give the introducer's description : "This glorious new Plum is a production of the renowned horticulturist, Luther Burbank, of California, and is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and thrice times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit that can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingled with a sprightly acid and a high, melting Plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw. When fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a hardy, rank, luxuriant grower, though of dwarfish habit.



JUICY PLUM.

KELSEY. A good grower and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. July to August.

RED JUNE. A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance. Fruit medium to large; deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of

good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

PRUNUS SIMONI, or APRICOT PLUM. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm. An excellent fruit.

MARIANNA, IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE. Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling. An early and abundant bearer of medium-sized, handsome, smooth and highly colored fruit, in quality good as Robinson. The fruit commences to ripen June 15, and lasts about three weeks. For a good, dense shade, and a cool run for poultry, there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket, when the trees are planted about 6 or 8 feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree stands heat and drought to perfection; does not sucker.

1-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100; 1-year, 5 to 7 feet, branched, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

MULBERRIES

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit four months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. A good large berry; more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; tree very ornamental.

HICKS' EVERBEARING. This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

1-year, 4 to 6 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 1-year, 6 to 8 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.



RED JUNE.

THE SATSUMA ORANGE

Since the disastrous freezes of 1895 and 1899, the frost line in Florida and Louisiana has been pushed into the Gulf, and Orange culture abandoned, except in a few of the southernmost counties of these states; hence the demand for

A Frost-proof Orange. The Satsuma or Oonshiu, is the nearest approach to this, and its many excellent points recommend it as the standard Orange for the northern limit of Orange culture. Its recommendations are as follows:

Hardiness. When dormant, the Satsuma will not be hurt by a zero temperature, and this hardiness is increased by using the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* as a stock on which to bud it.

It Bears Young. It will begin to bear at three years of age, and in case it is killed it will put up from the root, and in two or three years is bearing again.

Easily Protected. It being of a dwarfish habit of growth, it can easily be covered up with any of the numerous devices for protecting the Orange.

Fancy Prices. It is a seedless, kid-glove Orange, of fine flavor, and, ripening in October, before the main crop, always brings fancy prices.

Productiveness. While a Satsuma tree will hardly ever bear more than five or six boxes of Oranges, yet, as four times as many trees can be planted on an acre as of the larger trees, the yield per acre is enormous.

Ornamental. Being a thornless tree of graceful shape, with glossy, dark green leaves, it is a desirable ornamental for the lawn or garden.

Proper Stocks. Insist on buying Satsuma Orange trees only on Trifoliata stocks; experience has proved them to be by far the best.

PRICES

	Each Doz. 100		Each Doz. 100
1-year, small, 6 to 12 inches . . .	\$0 15 \$1 50 \$10 00	1-year, large, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25 \$2 25 \$17 50
1-year, medium, 1 to 2 feet . . .	20 1 75 15 00	1-year, large, 3 to 5 feet	30 2 50 20 00

FIGS

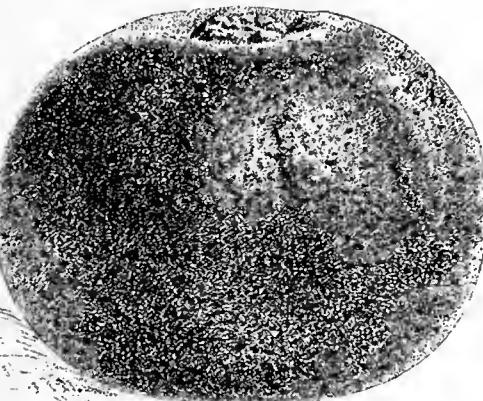
This is one of the most desirable of southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.

SUGAR, or CELESTIAL. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

LEMON. Medium to large, yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., had one tree of this variety which, he said, has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 years.

OTHER FIGS. We have tested a dozen or more varieties of Figs, but have discarded all but the two named above. Professor Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, after testing all promising varieties, says that the Celestial is the hardiest.

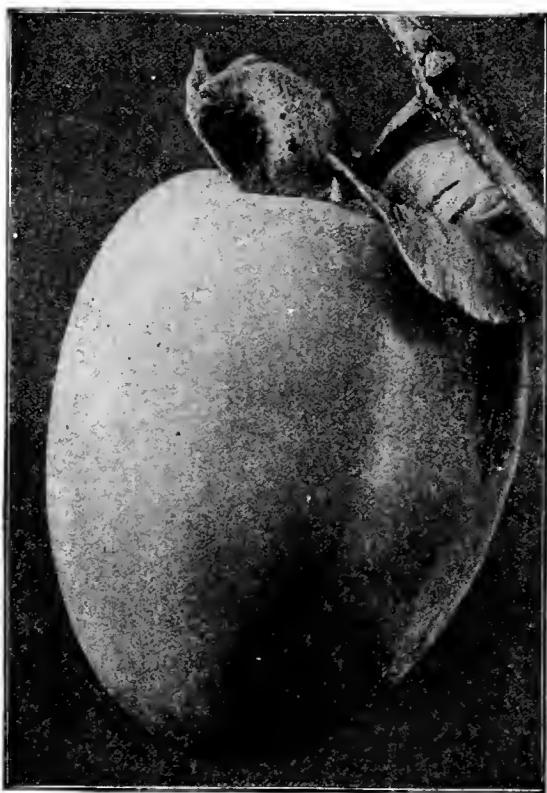
15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100; small trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



SATSUMA ORANGE.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

COSTATA. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct, a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.



COSTATA PERSIMMON

keeper one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth, and a free bearer.

OKAME. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter mark; point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, transparent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light, clear flesh when ripe, with low brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

TANE-NASHI. Large to very large, roundish conical-pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

TRIUMPH. Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

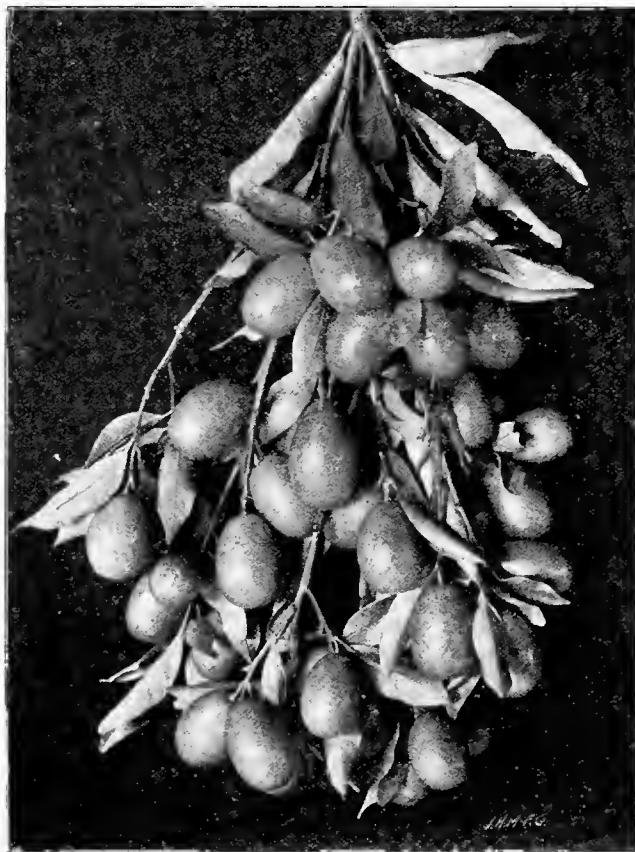
YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; skin orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine. Tree an open grower, with distinct foliage.

ZENGI. Small, roundish oblate; skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen.

2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and ring at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but it is not as prolific as some of the other varieties.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong toro undish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends generally depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty; not astringent, good while still hard: a good



KIN-KAN, or KUMQUAT

This is another Japanese production, and is being planted largely in this country. This tree is of bushy habit, forming a shapely, round head, making it a very handsome tree. It is very hardy, and bears quite young, as soon, in fact, as there is enough wood to hold fruit. The fruit is about an inch by one and a half inches in size and is eaten peel and all, or used for preserves and to crystallize and sell for fancy prices. The tree is an enormous bearer, and the fruit is a rich, deep gold color, and, as it will hang on the trees for months, makes a very attractive appearance. In sections further north it can be grown in a tub and taken in when cold weather comes. The fruit being edible, the tree is much preferable to the Otaheite as an ornament. Every southern garden should have a few Kumquat trees.

PRICES:

	Each	10
1-year, 10 to 15 inches, bushy plants	\$0 20	\$1 75
1-year, 18 to 24 inches, strong, bushy plants	35	3 50
2-year, strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, full of fruit	75 cts. to 1 00	

SEEDS

I offer for sale the following seeds: **Watermelon, of all varieties, Beggar Weed, Okra and Collard seed.** These seeds I grow in large quantities, and sell them only at wholesale. Prices on application.

POMEGRANATES

PURPLE-SEEDED. This variety, which I introduced, is by far the best I have ever seen. The fruit is large, rind thin, and the color of the seed a dark ruby or wine color. The flavor is very fine, being sprightly, vinous, subacid. I have received very flattering testimonials from every one who has seen this Pomegranate. It is remarkable that the Pomegranate is not more generally planted, as it ripens in September when all other fruits are gone; it also makes a delightful summer drink. The bark of the tree contains valuable medicinal properties, and in France it is used in tanning the finest grades of kid.

LARGE SWEET. About the same as above, except in color of seed and flavor.

1-year, from cuttings, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.

GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

CONCORD. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes.

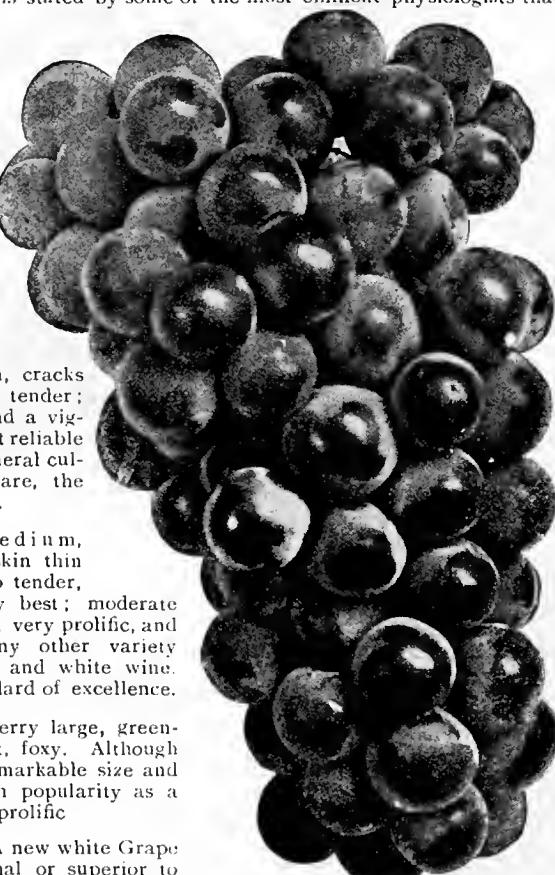
DELAWARE. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious, light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and freer from diseases than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and as a market Grape.

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch small; berry large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.



CONCORD.



MAD. ALFRED CARRIERE.

ROSES

In the way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South, its long-continued season of bloom—if proper kinds are selected—and its gracious adaptability to various situations make it easily “the queen of flowers.”

CHROMATELLA (*Cloth-of-Gold*) Climbing Noisette. Clear, bright yellow, of good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet, a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

MAD. ALFRED CARRIERE. Hybrid Noisette. Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

MAD. JEAN SISLEY. Bengal. A free-growing, free-flowering Rose of merit. This is a fine Rose for bedding. It is full and double, and pure white.

MAD. LAMBARD. Tea Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

LOUISE PHILIPPE. Bengal Rich velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

ROSES, continued

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. Hybrid Perpetual. Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

MARECHAL NIEL. Climbing Noisette. Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

MARIE LAMBERT. Tea. Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. New. This superb novelty is of the Polyantha class, and was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flowers measuring about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks, with their freshness of color unimpaired. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

PAUL NEYRON. Hybrid Perpetual. Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

1-year, field-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.



MAD. JEAN SISLEY.



PRIVET HEDGE.

Miscellaneous Ornamentals

GOLDEN BAMBOO

A beautiful fern-like Bamboo; very hardy; green leaves and golden stem; clumps of this Bamboo are very ornamental for the lawn or garden 25 cts.

WHITE FRINGE

A very ornamental forest tree. 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet)

This is by far the best plant for hedges that has ever been tried in the South. It grows very rapidly, is evergreen, can be trimmed into any shape; is perfectly hardy in the South; has small, glossy green leaves, and is the ideal hedge plant. It should be planted in a double row, in a well-enriched trench, two plants to the foot, and trimmed often to thicken up the hedge. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000: 3 to 5 ft., \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM (*Citrus trifoliata*)

A hardy and ornamental variety of Lemon, growing to a height of 15 feet. It retains its foliage quite late, and the vivid green stems are beautiful in winter. Flowers in great profusion three times a year, and bears golden fruit, which is inedible. Very dense and thorny, and, therefore, makes a valuable hedge plant. 25 cts.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

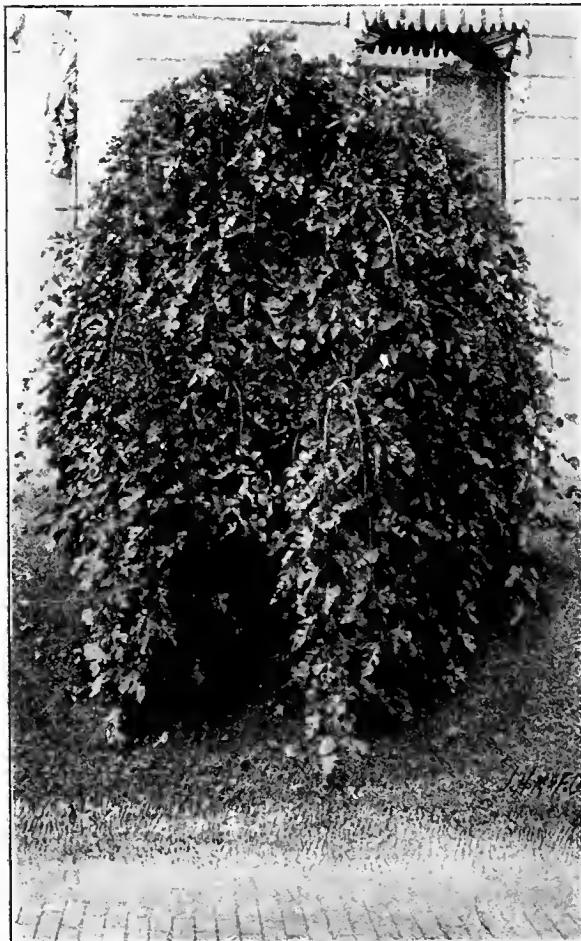
The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. Trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. Trees attain immense size. One of the finest evergreen shade trees to be found in the South. 25c. each, \$15 per 100.

SILVER-LEAF MAPLE

A hardy, vigorous-growing shade tree; very ornamental. 25 cts.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender; willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting. Often used for making summer houses for the children. Strong trees, budded on 5-foot stems, 75 cts.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA

One of the handsomest vines in cultivation, producing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers in the greatest profusion. 25 cts.

LIVE OAKS

These beautiful evergreen Oaks should be planted by all who have space for them. They grow very rapidly, and no shade tree can surpass it as an ornament for lawn, garden or avenue planting. It is hardy as far north as the southern boundary of North Carolina and Tennessee. It grows to immense size, often spreading over a space 120 feet in diameter. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts each; 3 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

There are very few investments that offer larger profits than a Pecan orchard

NEEDLE PALM

One of the most graceful Palms; a rare Florida variety; perfectly hardy. \$1.

ROSEDALE HYBRID ARBORVITAE

A true hybrid of the Golden Arborvitæ and the Retinospora; resembles the Golden Arborvitæ in shape and the Retinospora in texture and color, except it has a soft touch. Well adapted to the Florida climate. 35 cts.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

A subvariety of the China Tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. Distinct and unique in appearance, 2 to 3 ft., \$5 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., \$10 per 100. Branched trees, 4 to 7 ft., 25 cts.

NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every year by the Florida State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states as require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment when requested by our customers.



UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. (See preceding page.)

Certificate of Inspection

This is to certify that the Nursery and Ornamental Stock of the Arcadia Nurseries, covered by this certificate and owned and operated by J. H. Girardeau, of Monticello, Florida, has been duly inspected by me this day and found to be apparently free from dangerous diseases and insect pests, as scheduled and listed by Boards of Horticulture and Entomology, and is seemingly merchantable. Proper fungicidal and insecticidal machinery is possessed and correct practices are followed. This certificate expires one year from date and applies only to stock grown on the premises of the aforesaid, located at Monticello.

H. A. GOSSARD,
Entomologist, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.



Branch of Satsuma Orange Tree

Arcadia Nurseries

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Proprietor
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA